

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

The Delegates to the DEMOCRATIC WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE, are requested to meet at Broadway House on Tuesday Evening, at 7 o'clock, January 17, 1843, for the purpose of organizing for the ensuing year. J16 2t

The WHIG ALMANAC AND UNITED STATES REGIS-
TER for the year 1843 may be obtained at this office in
wrappers ready for mailing. Price 12 1/2 cents. Postmasters
and others remitting one dollar will receive 12 copies by
mail.

The Editor of the Tribune is compelled again to en-
treat all who would see him personally in his office to call be-
tween the hours of 8 and 9 A. M. or 5 and 6 P. M. unless the
most imperative necessity dictate a different hour. If this
notice be disregarded, he will be compelled to abandon his
office and seek elsewhere a chance for an hour's uninter-
rupted devotion to his daily duties. All notes left for him in
the Publication Office are promptly attended to.

Copies of Thursday's paper, containing a beautiful
Engraving of the Brig-of-war Somers—the famous Pro-
gramme of Spencer in the Greek characters, as in the origi-
nal, and Engraved Views of the Spar and Bird Decks of the
vessel, together with clear and intelligible Descriptions
of the same, are still for sale at this office. Price two cents
in wrappers ready for mailing at the same price. These
Drawings and Engravings were prepared expressly for the
Tribune. The demand yesterday exceeded by several
thousands the ordinary edition of this paper.

"A Lady of Letters" is informed that the Lecture of
which the review has not yet been revised and its several
portions considered with sufficient care to warrant its pub-
lication. It may be printed hereafter.

For a most interesting sketch of the history, natural
resources, and essential characteristics of Virginia, as con-
trasted with those of New-England, see "Political History,"
on Last Page.

For "Apathia," a Poem by W. H. BURLEIGH, Corres-
pondence from Gov. SEWARD and the Colored Citizens
of New-York, Somerset County of Inquiry (in continuation)
City News, &c. see First Page.

The Presidency and Slavery—Mr. Clay
cannot be abandoned.

We are not of those who believe it treason per
se to the Whig party to prefer or oppose the nomi-
nation of any individual to any station. We re-
gard no man as more or less a Whig on account of
his individual preferences. But in regard to the
Whig candidate for the next Presidency there
seems to exist so very general and hearty a con-
currence in the choice and support of Mr. Clay by the
Whigs that it does seem to us at once idle and un-
wise in any Whig to speak of any other man. Of
all the journals throughout the Union which call
themselves Whig, or permit themselves to be so
called, we believe full ninety-nine in a hundred are
advocates of Mr. Clay. Does any man doubt that
these speak generally the local sentiments of the
Whigs? Then, of all the Conventions or Public
Meetings of Whigs held within a year past,—we
mean all that have been called without reference
to individual claims to express the Whig prefer-
ence, or which, being called for other purposes,
have incidentally expressed that preference—what
one has listed the name of any other than Mr.
Clay? Gen. Harrison by death and Mr. Webster
by voluntary position being out of the question,
what hope can there be of concentrating the Whig
strength, calling out the Whig enthusiasm, on any
other than Mr. Clay?

These questions, this article, which would other-
wise seem superfluous, have been prompted by two
or three letters recently received from Massachu-
setts, sustaining the demonstration recently made
in a single journal of this City. These import that
Mr. Clay must be abandoned because of the bearing
of the Slavery question—that such is the deep-
seated and extending hostility to Slavery in the
Free States that several of them, which would vote
for John M'Leen or some other unexceptionable
citizen of a Free State, would, by the obstinate re-
fusal of perhaps a tenth part of their otherwise
Whig voters to support a slave-holder, be suffered
to go against us, and thus give the election to
Calhoun or Van Buren. Let us weigh this sugges-
tion:

And first, as the abandonment of Mr. Clay is
demanded as a stroke of party policy, we must
consider whether the matter has or has not two
sides. Would not his desertion on such grounds
unavoidably tend to transform our National into a
Sectional party? Would it not at once divest us
of any sympathy or support from the Slave-Holding
States? Could the Southern Whigs support our
alternative candidate with any self-respect? Could
we decently ask them to do it? In the color which
certain vital questions of National Policy have
been made to wear, in the inveterate local prej-
udices which they have been forced to encounter,
they find discouragement and obstacle enough.
Yet they persevere ardently and generously, be-
cause they realize that the best good of the country
is involved in the triumph of Whig principles in
the Administration and Policy of the Government.
They gave a noble vote to Gen. Harrison; they
are preparing, in spite of all superficial seemings,
to give an equally ardent and efficient support to
Mr. Clay. They have palpably become far more
National and less Sectional than formerly, within
the last three years. But if the Whigs of the
North recede as they advance—if we become Sec-
tional as they become National—above all, if we
establish a test which virtually excludes their emi-
nent and favorite Statesmen from all hope or
chance of reaching the highest station in the gift
of the American People—do we not virtually and
voluntarily shiver the bond of our union and cast
them off for ever? For, let none absurdly say that
we pursue such a course for this time only, and
will afterward return to one more generous:

Next day the fatal precedent will plead:

The crisis will always be imminent, the result of
a pending struggle for the Presidency doubtful;
and the difficulty will be fearfully augmented by
the timidity which yields to it. As a measure of
simple party policy, therefore, and looking at it in
the light of policy alone, it would be better for the
Whig party even to lose the next Presidential
Election with the man of their choice than to win
it by a concession so perilous, so fatal.

But the question raised by the effort against Mr.
Clay has profounder bearings than even this. It
involves the moral integrity of the People—their
discrimination between the proper use and the
abuse of a power—the fidelity of the North to the
spirit and essence of the compact from which
sprang the Federal Constitution. All men must
realize that the Southern States, in conceding to
the Northern the power to choose a President for
the whole Union, did not concede a power to pre-
scribe and ostracize their own citizens simply on
account of the domestic institutions which they
neither stipulated nor intended to abandon. If the
idea had been broached in the Federal Convention
of '87 that the Free States could force an Aboli-
tion of Slavery by rigidly, systematically excluding
Slave-holders from all places of honor or trust un-
der the new Government, would not the alarm have
been sounded—the North profuse of guarantees

against such an abuse of accorded power, and the
South rigorous in exacting them? What fair
mind ever understood that the power to act upon
the institution of Slavery for its overthrow was
given by that section of the Constitution which
enables an Electoral Majority (which the Free
States steadily and decidedly constitute) to choose
a President of the United States?

Let no one pervert our position. We do not
say that the citizens of the Free States have now
no means, no power, no right to act adversely upon
Slavery. They have means and powers which
existed antecedently to that Constitution, and
were not affected by it. The right to speak and
write and labor, as men, against any moral wrong
is anterior (might we not say superior!) to all
Government. But the franchises growing out of
the Federal Constitution, deriving their very ex-
istence from that instrument, have no rightful ex-
istence beyond the objects for which they were in-
stituted—they cannot be used to effect some pur-
pose wholly aside from and adverse to the inten-
tion and purpose of their creators without a breach
of moral honesty—a flagrant violation of good
faith. We can excuse the thorough-going Aboli-
tionist, who, declaring the Constitution an iniquitous
compact, refuses to vote under or exercise any
franchise under it; but he who uses the power
granted by the Constitution in violation of its es-
sential conditions, is guilty of a deep moral wrong.

Mr. Clay, then, being the emphatic choice of the
great mass of the Whig party in every section for
next President, will undoubtedly be its candidate
in the struggle of 1844. The objection made to
him on the ground of Slavery is one which not
only cannot properly weigh against him, but which
renders it the more imperative that he should be
supported. To abandon him on such grounds
would be a breach of faith to the Whigs of the
South and treason to the Constitution.

Of course, no one will understand us as imply-
ing that there is or could be any Whig candidate
for next President stronger than Mr. Clay, or that
he cannot be elected. We believe just the contrary.
He may be defeated; any other Whig candi-
date must be. That he will poll in '44 100,000
more popular votes than any other Whig could, we
have not a doubt.

The First Gun for 1844.

The Loco-Foco organs are silent as the grave
with regard to the glorious victory with which the
Whigs of Georgia have opened the New Year.
The election for a Member of Congress from the
whole State, in place of Hon. R. W. Hubbard, de-
ceased, took place on Monday the 2d inst., and
although the returns are yet incomplete, there can
be no doubt of the triumphant election of GEORGE
W. CRAWFORD, the Whig candidate. Returns
from half the State leave him 3,500 ahead, with a
prospect that his final majority will not be less
than 2,500, while it may exceed 3,000. Although
the vote is naturally lighter than at a regular elec-
tion, its uniform character is such as to leave no
doubt of a great change in the opinions of the Peo-
ple. The importance of this result, not merely in
its diffusive influence but in its positive effects, can
be only estimated by those who are aware that
Hon. JOHN MCPHERSON BERRIN, the present
able Whig U. S. Senator from Georgia, was ar-
raigned and denounced by the late Loco-Foco
Legislature, as a traitor to his constituents in
voting for some of the Whig measures of the Extra
and last Sessions, whereupon he was ordered to
change front and obey the mandates of the Loco-
Foco majority in the Legislature, or resign the
high trust which he had so grossly abused! under
penalty of abiding infamy. We rather think his
most instructive instructors (one of whom is their
defeated candidate for Congress,) have received
some instruction by this time.

Progress of Licentiousness.

The perpetrator of an abominable outrage on a
modest and virtuous young woman of this City
was brought up in the Circuit Court on Saturday,
(having evaded a criminal trial by forfeiture,) and
will probably to-day have meted to him some small
portion of his deserts. It cannot be denied that
outrages by violence and diabolical stratagem upon
the honor and peace of those whose innocence and
weakness should be their protection from all but
the plotting villainy of a fiend or the blind fury of
a brute, are on the increase in our City. The very
night that Dingler was convicted, a young girl,
who was going home through the Bowery unat-
tended from the bedside of a sick friend, was
caught up and thrown into a cab by two monsters
in human shape, who there held her and stifled
her cries until they had effected her ruin. No
trace of them or the driver of the cab has yet been
obtained. Every day many young girls—generally
poor and friendless, often orphans—are lured
by hags, whose trade is the murder of virtue, into
their dens, and there subjected to flattery, fraud,
drugging and violence until their ruin is accom-
plished. All this goes on with the ribald and in-
fidel press, owned and conducted by notorious lib-
ertines, ridiculing those who appeal to the Legis-
lature for laws against this flood-tide of licen-
tiousness, and foully libeling all who interpose to
defend them; and on the other hand, a large por-
tion of the virtuous, confounding ignorance with
innocence, and crying out against any exposure of
these horrible doings and their abettors in reputa-
ble journals, lest the young be contaminated!—
What is to be done? Must we indeed hold our
peace and let crime and pollution riot with impu-
nity on the blight and desolation of virtue and
purity?

The Street-Sweeping.

The Senators from this District (three Loco-
Focos to one Whig) have, as will be seen, unani-
mously reported against the Tammany bill to
abridge the power of our Common Council to make
contracts. So the clamorous misrepresentations of
the Sun and its Loco-Foco cappers intended to
defeat the Sweeping of our Streets by Contract
are overruled by the sounder men of their own
party. We may now indulge a confident hope that
this measure of Whig Reform will be consummated,
effecting a saving to our tax-ridden City of at
least \$40,000 per annum. Ought the Whigs to be
abused for this?

The Madisonian contains a letter from Gen.
DUFF GREEN, in relation to a paragraph from the
Philadelphia Forum, purporting to quote remarks
of the London Times on the downfall of the
Tariff in America, shown by the late election.—
Gen. G. exults at the change of language towards
the United States used by the Times, and proceeds
to show at length that that paper has hereto-
fore held contrary opinions. Now, the paragraph
which has given rise to all this, was taken from
the Tribune without credit, by the Forum; and the
words London Times were substituted for
Liverpool Times, as we gave them. This makes
all the difference in the world. The Forum should
either copy accurately or give proper credit;—per-
haps it would not be amiss to do both.

MASSACHUSETTS.—There has been no election
of Governor yet. The House is to select first one,
then the other, from the four candidates highest
on the popular vote, (Morton, Davis, Sewall, F.
Jackson,) and from these two the Senate must
choose the Governor. Now the Whigs can send
up the names of Davis and Sewall if they please,
thus shutting out Morton, when the Loco-Foco
Senate would elect Sewall, (Abolition,) and make
a drawn battle of it between the two great parties.
The majority of them will probably attempt to do
this; but we think a few Whigs will refuse voting
for Davis as the first candidate, then either for
Morton instead of Sewall or declining to vote at
all, in which case Morton will be sent up and in-
stantly chosen. There is of course no legal or
moral obligation to do this; but some Whigs will
probably think it wisest to do so, and we are in-
clined to their opinion.

The Loco-Focos of the House were ready to go
into an election on Saturday, but the Whigs were
not, and postponed it. It is likely to take place
to-day. The one majority in Joint Ballot where-
by the Loco-Focos were enabled to fill the vacan-
cies in the Senate with their own men, over the
heads of the Whig candidates generally preferred
by the People, was made by the vote of Mr. Col-
lins, Representative of Eastham, a town which
gave 50 votes for Davis to 15 for Morton. Mr.
Collins was elected by Whigs as a Whig, receiving
but one Loco-Foco vote. His treachery gives the
government of the State, probably throughout, to
their adversaries. Of course, it must be paid for.

The popular vote for Governor, as correct
stands as follows:

Whole No. 118,134. Needed to choose 50,118.
Morton.....56,563 Samuel E. Sewall.....6,452
John Davis.....35,609 All others.....120
Morton over Davis.....1,524; lacks of being chosen, 5,108
Will not some Boston paper publish the official vote
by ballot for Governor now, in parallel columns with that for
President in 1847?

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—The Isaac Hill branch of
the Loco-Foco party held a Convention at Con-
cord on the 12th—about 300 strong—and nomi-
nated John H. White of Lancaster for Governor.
He will probably decline just before Election, and
let them down in the mud. Isaac, however, ap-
pears to have entered with great spirit upon the
work of opposing the bitter and irrational ultra
Radicalism of the new managers of his old party.
He gives public notice that he will address the
People wherever they wish to hear him in vindica-
tion of his own democracy, and in exposure of the
frauds and heresies of the Hubbard wire-workers.
He has just started a new 25 cent paper to run till
Election, (March —.) We don't imagine he will
be able to accomplish much.

Charles F. Gove of Nashville and Noah Teb-
bets of Rochester, (ultras,) have been appointed
by Gov. Hubbard, Circuit Judges under a new or-
ganization of the Judiciary. Lyman B. Walker of
Meredith, Attorney General, vice C. F. Gove.

LOUISIANA.—The Legislature of this State as-
sembled at New-Orleans on the 2d inst. In the
Senate, Hon. Felix Garcia was re-chosen President,
and all the old officers, without opposition. In the
Senate, Hon. Charles Derbigny, (Whig, formerly
U. S. Senator,) was chosen Speaker, having 28
votes to 27 for A Dubouche, Loco. M. Lan-
dry was chosen Clerk on the second ballot, having
29 votes to 25 for Mr. Claiborne, 1 blank. The
minor officers are all creoles.

The Legislature was to meet next day to choose
a Governor from the two highest candidates re-
turned by the People. Of course, this has become
a mere form, and Mr. Mouton, (Loco,) will be
chosen, though the Legislature is Whig. The
seats of a part if not all the Whig Delegates from
the City are to be contested, which will make an
exciting winter's work.

Mr. CLAY, at the request of many citizens of
both parties, had consented to attend an Agricul-
tural Fair at Baton Rouge on the 9th inst.

"EUROPEAN TIMES."—Under this title Messrs.
Willmer & Smith, Liverpool, issued on the 4th
instant the first number of a new Weekly Journal,
devoted expressly to the presentation, in a con-
densed and lucid form, of all the News from the
Old World which is calculated to be of most inter-
est to the People of the New, whether immigrants
or natives. Its contents will be made up to the
latest hour preceding the departure of the several
Steamships and intermediate Packets, and we
have full faith that the paper will be found emi-
nently worthy the attention of those who desire
full, early and authentic advices from Europe.—
Especially to Editors and Reading-Clubs we can
most heartily recommend it. Mr. Willmer has
been some twenty years at the head of a News
and Periodical Agency establishment in Liverpool,
to very general acceptance, and will doubtless
render the Times a valuable journal. (See card.)

EXCLUSIVE NEWS.—The Washington corres-
pondent of the Herald on Saturday writes: "Our
old friend Col. Hepburn has been shot in the office
of Mr. McDougald, the successful Whig Congres-
sional candidate in Georgia." This is published
exclusively in the Herald. No other paper has
got the news.

We understand that some important arrests,
connected with one of our monied institutions,
have been made during the past week, the particu-
lars of which we are not yet at liberty to disclose.

On Friday morning last the stage to Balti-
more from Pittsburgh, while passing over the Mon-
ongahela bridge, was stopped and robbed. Judge
Baldwin and Mr. Bosler were passengers, and
their trunks rifled of all their valuable contents,
were found lying upon the bridge the next morning.
The robbers are not known.

The locomotive on the Ohio and Baltimore
Railroad was thrown off on Saturday by a bank
of earth that had fallen upon the track. The en-
gine was injured, the engineer was scalded, and
the train detained five hours. No other harm was
done.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., has elected strongly
Whig Councils, but a Loco-Foco Mayor, owing to
the running of a volunteer Whig candidate, each
candidate having nearly an equal vote.

Major RICHARD F. SIMPSON, of Anderson
District, S. C. has been nominated as a candidate
for Congress, to represent the District composed
of Pendleton, Greenville and Laurens Counties.

GEORGIA.—The Legislature of Georgia have
adjourned, having at the very last hour, and by a
majority of one only, passed an act imposing an
increased tax of twenty-five per cent. on the tax
of 1841, and 45 per cent. over that of 1840.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—The Washington, N. C.
Republican says: "Rarely has it been our painful
lot to hear or read of a more awful account of
murder than that which charges James E. Stubbs,
of this County, with having murdered his wife on
the night of the 25th ult. As he has been com-
mitted to await his trial at our Spring Superior
Court, we refrain from saying more on the sub-
ject."

IN CONGRESS.....FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1843.

In SENATE communications were received, one
from the Secretary of State concerning the foreign
value of our imports, and another from the Sec-
retary of the Navy concerning contracts made by the
Board of Navy Commissioners. A number of peti-
tions were then presented, among them being some
for and against the repeal of the Bankrupt Law,
and one asking that Amos Kendall be relieved from
losses arising out of a suit brought by Stockton &
Stokes.

A large number of reports from Committees con-
cerning private claims were then read, and some
of them acted on, when the Senate adjourned to
Monday.

In the HOUSE, Mr. WELLER, on leave, present-
ed resolutions from the Ohio Legislature, praying
the repeal of the Bankrupt Law.

Mr. FILLMORE reported from the Committee
of Ways and Means an appropriation bill for forti-
fications.

Mr. WISE presented a memorial signed by 1200
citizens of Baltimore co., Md., praying Congress
to pass the Exchequer Bill. He moved that the
House go into Committee of the Whole to take it
up. Lost—33 yeas to 128 noes.

Mr. EVERETT moved to suspend the rules of the
House for the purpose of taking up the bill to re-
peal the Bankrupt Law. The motion, requiring
a vote of two-thirds, was lost—the vote standing
119 yeas to 70 noes.

Private Claims then came up. The joint resolu-
tion establishing as a rule of the House that
claims once reported against by the Committee,
the report having been concurred in by the House,
shall never come up again before Congress except
by petition from the claimant, showing that new
evidence has been discovered or pointing out some
error in the action of the Committee, after being
discussed and amended, was rejected 95 to 103.

On motion of Mr. FILLMORE, the Committee of
Ways and Means and discharged from the further
consideration of appropriations for sundry fortifica-
tions.

Resolutions offered by Mr. UNDERWOOD order-
ing the printing of a map of Oregon Territory and
requesting the Secretary of the Navy to furnish a
copy of the report of Lieut. Wilkes concerning
his examination of the Oregon Territory, were
adopted.

A resolution offered by Mr. GARRETT DAVIS
authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to establish
in Kentucky and Missouri agencies to test and pur-
chase water-rotted hemp for the use of the Navy
was adopted.

Several private bills were then acted upon and
the House adjourned.

New-York Legislature.

On Thursday, in the SENATE, the debate on the
bill in relation to the public printing was debated
and amendments considered until the Committee
rose and reported the bill to the Senate. Mr.
FOSTER's amendment, providing that the State
printer should be nominated by the Governor and
confirmed by the Senate, that each House elect its
own printer, and that each shall hold his office as
long as the Secretary of State, was adopted 17 to
9, when the bill was ordered to be engrossed for
a third reading, and the Senate adjourned.

On Friday Mr. FRANKLIN, from a Committee
of the Senate from the first district, made a unani-
mous report AGAINST the Assembly bill relative
to Contracts in the City of New-York. The bill
was referred to Committee of the Whole. The bill
to provide for the Public Printing was discus-
sioned until the adjournment.

At the evening session, the bill was debated un-
til 10 o'clock at night, by Messrs. Wright, Dick-
son and Foster in favor, and Messrs. Root, Den-
niston, Hunter and Ruger against it, when the vote
was taken, and the bill passed, 16 to 12, as
follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bartlett, Boecker, Chamberlain, Corning,
Dickinson, Ely, Faulkner, Foster, Franklin, Hard, Lott,
Mitchell, Scott, Varian, Wicks, Wright—16.

NOES—Messrs. Deniston, Devo, Hunter, Lawrence,
Platt, Potter, Putnam, Root, Ruger, Scott, Sherwood, Var-
ney—12.

In the ASSEMBLY, on Friday, Mr. JONES, from
the Judiciary Committee, reported in favor of the
Senate bill to repeal the Criminal Court Act,
which was read once. Mr. HAIGHT introduced a
bill to reduce the fees of certain officers—registers
and clerks of the Chancery and Notaries Public.
Mr. DALY introduced his bill in relation to bar
practice in civil and criminal cases. After trans-
acting some other business of slight interest, the
House adjourned.

DEATH OF COL. HEPBURN.—A letter in the
Charleston Courier from Columbus, Ga. gives some
further particulars concerning the death of Colonel
Hepburn. The main facts, however, are as they
have already been published. Gen. McDougald
was brother of the Loco-Foco candidate for Con-
gress, and was formerly President of the Planters'
and Mechanics' Bank. It is supposed that Col.
Hepburn called at Gen. McDougald's office to re-
quest an "honorable" meeting—as a letter to that
effect was found upon his person, as were also two
loaded pistols.

Almost immediately after he entered the office,
the report of a pistol was heard and instantly at-
ter a cry of distress, which alarmed the occupants
of the dwelling over head, and on the entrance of
one of them, Col. H. was found just inside of the
door sunk down upon a trunk, with his head down
on his breast, gasping for breath and entirely un-
able to speak—in a few moments he was a corpse.
Gen. McDougald, in extenuation, says that he re-
ceived the day before an anonymous note caution-
ing him to beware of an attack from H. and advis-
ing him to pass the window of his office he
cocked his pistol; that on his entrance a scuffle
ensued, and he was compelled to shoot him. But
some of H.'s friends think he was shot immedi-
ately as he entered the office, and the position in
which he was found, and the situation of the wound
would seem to bear them out. He was shot in
the left side just below the heart, and the left side,
on the opening the door would naturally be turned to-
ward the office table. But there were no witnesses.
—McD.'s clerk having passed out a moment be-
fore, meeting Hepburn in the passage leading to
the office, near the door. The Jury of Inquest ren-
dered a verdict—Justifiable Homicide.

Mr. NICOLL.—We are led to believe, says a
correspondent, by information received from Mr.
Townsend, the conductor on the New-Jersey Rail-
road, that Edward A. Nicoll, late Secretary of the
New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company,
who passed for Philadelphia on Saturday after-
noon the 24th of December, and entered the cars
at the Patterson Depot, which circumstance was
judged to be very unusual, as it seldom occurs
that the afternoon train stops at that place.

[Com. Adv.]

In addition to the above, we are informed by a
gentleman living on Bergen Hill, who was formerly
a fellow clerk with Nicoll in the Merchants' Bank,
that as he was coming into town one day, he saw
a person, who he has no doubt was Nicoll, wait-
ing on the track for the train to come up. The
person concealed his face, but from his general ap-
pearance was recognized. He was seen by the
gentleman to get on the train. The next day he
hears of the defalcation of Nicoll.

The President's Message—The Treaty, &c.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1843.

You will have observed the Message of the Pre-
sident in reply to a resolution of Mr. BENTON
pounding sundry queries in regard to the quintuple
treaty and the late treaty with Great Britain, with
a request for the whys and the wherefores relating
to the negotiations preceding the making of the
latter treaty. The reply of the President, (which
was undoubtedly written by Mr. Webster,) admin-
isters as severe a rebuke in mild language as I have
read in many a day. It is to be hoped that after
this the Senate will allow Mr. Benton to grumble
at the treaty to his heart's content and for the rest
of the session if he need be, before they allow them-
selves to be worried by this interminable growling
into adopting resolutions which imply dissatisfac-
tion with a treaty which that body has itself rat-
ified. I am not surprised that fault is found with
the omissions of that negotiation, but the Senate
cannot do so with a good grace.

Gen. CASS has either left or is about leaving
Washington, and it is said that Gov. Porter is to
give him a public dinner with a great military pa-
rade. The General is a day after the fair in enter-
ing for the great Presidential race. If the "devil"
is to "take the hindmost" in this as in some other
races, the General and another distinguished here
must take care and back out early or that person-
age will certainly have one of them.

Mr. Calhoun's friends seem to be full of hope
and speak confidently of his prospects, and they
are not at all discouraged by that mighty effort of
Mr. Van Buren's friends lately made in Philadel-
phia. But they must beware how they trust
themselves in convention. Mr. Van Buren plays
a better game in such a body than among the
people.

Everything in the way of executive removals
and appointments is entirely suspended at present
in the hope on the part of the President that the
next Senate will be composed of a majority of
Loco-Focos. It is very likely that he will expe-
rience much more difficulty in procuring the con-
firmation of his appointments by such a body than
by the Senate as now composed.

The debate upon the Bankrupt bill has been re-
sumed to-day. The prospect is still flattering that
the law will be saved. Yours, MANHATTAN.

A Constitutional Question—The Wheels of
Government clogged.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

BOSTON, Jan. 15, 1843.

In my last letter I informed you that one of the
Senators elected to fill a vacancy in the Plymouth
District was a member of the House. The gen-
tleman to whom I refer is Edward P. Little, of
Marshall, a Loco-Foco. It was supposed, of
course, that he would immediately leave his seat
in the House and take his place at the Senate
board, agreeably to usage, and the spirit, if not the
letter, of the Constitution. But the party needed
his services in the House to help them to send Mor-
ton to the Senate as one of the candidates from whom
the latter body is to select a Governor, and he de-
termined to remain for that purpose. The Whigs,
feeling the injustice and unfairness of this proceed-
ing, determined to do all in their power to prevent
its consummation. Yesterday, the matter came
up for consideration, when a motion was made to
assign to-day, at 12 o'clock, for the selection of
candidates for Governor, agreeably to the Consti-
tution. This motion prevailed by a small majori-
ty, many Whigs supposing that the Senator from
Marshall would meanwhile, from his own sense
of propriety, if on no other ground, vacate his seat
in the House. This morning, however, in spite of
all the remonstrances of gentlemen yesterday, Mr.
Little was in his place; and when a Loco-Foco
moved to proceed to the special assignment, the
Whigs raised the constitutional objection that the
vacancies in the Senate not having been "filled,"
the House could not proceed to choose the candi-
dates for Governor. The subject was debated till
3 o'clock, when the House adjourned till Monday.
So the choice of Governor is delayed for the pre-
sent. The Whigs have it in their power, by refus-
ing to return the name of Morton to the Senate,
to prevent his election. Whether that power will
be exercised or not, remains to be seen. The party,
it is understood, is not yet fully agreed upon
the course best to be pursued.

Yours, truly, HANCOCK.

New-Jersey—Revision of the Constitution.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

TRENTON, Jan. 13, 1842.

The first week of the Legislature is passed. I
believe nearly all the subjects of general interest,
which are likely to be considered, have been pre-
sented. Much dissatisfaction is expressed with
the law of the last Legislature, by which impris-
onment for debt was abolished on the 4th of July
last; and there is a strong inclination among the
members to modify the law so as to secure credi-
tors as much as possible against dishonest debtors.
Some even go for a repeal; but this will not pass.
The day has gone by with us for imprisonment for
debt.

Some petitions have been presented for a re-
vision of our Constitution, which is, in some few
respects, susceptible of improvement. Our Gov-
ernor is our Chancellor, and is chosen by the Legis-
lature annually. It is justly thought that the
Chancellor should be elected for seven years at
least, and that this confusion of the Executive and
Judiciary should be removed by separating the of-
fices of Governor and Chancellor. The former it
is also desired should be elected by the people.—
Another good amendment would be the changing
of the time of the meeting of the Legislature from
October to January. This amendment would save
us the expense of our Fall Session. Besides these,
I know of little that requires change, and of these,
the former is rather a theoretical than a practical
evil, for our Governors have been generally very
respectable lawyers—good Chancellors, and have
been continued in office for many years. As for a
Governor per se in this little State, there would be
nothing for him to do; for we shan't give him the
Veto power, which is unknown to our State insti-
tutions and in no credit with our people.

Several other reasons, neither sage nor weighty,
are urged by some folks, who did not consider
what they are trifling with. One is, that the Consti-
tution is too old, and that every other State in
the Union has had a new one since we have! The
truth is, our Constitution is just two days older
than the Declaration of Independence, and if one
is antiquated, the other must be too.

Another reason for a change is, that our present
Constitution requires a property qualification of
£50 for voters, which qualification our election
laws have long since construed away. Every
white male, 21 years old, who pays a tax, our law
says is worth £50, and shall vote.